The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,567—New Series. BOMBAY—SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on SATURDAY, 19th July, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondichery, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamer's arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 P. M., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 19th July, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 336

The Agra carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess and is due in London on 6th September. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of India's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th July, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 220		Rs. 40	Without Stool.
Suez	560		320		60	
Port Said	560		340		140	
Messina	560		340		140	
Naples	560		340		140	
Leghorn	560		340		140	
Genoa	560		340		140	
Marseilles	550		350		145	

Including Wine.

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:

MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons, 300 H.P.,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN.

THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 25th July. For Freight and Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

24th June, 1879.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 20; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 11th July 1879.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of &c.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazaars.

GENERAL AGENT at BOMBAY,
[illegible]
No. 30, Fir Market near Jamma Masjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(a) MIRZAPORE	3768	600	A. Parish	25th July.
GEELONG	1835	250	W. A. Keaton	1st Aug.
(a) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breese	15th do.
(a) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	22nd do.
BANGALORE	2242	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(a) POONAH	3130	450	J. Orman	5th Sept.
VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Ferrins	12th do.
(a) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcotts	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
CATHAY	2962	450	R. T. Dundas	31st July.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	4th Aug.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	18th do.
GWALIOR	2723	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

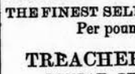
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	15th Aug.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3623	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CITY of BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room, No. 4, Meadow and Forbes Street, the property of a Gentleman as follows:—

Glass and porcelainwares, blackwood conversation and hall sofas, drawing room chairs, dumb waiter, teapoys, washing table, camp and and travelling folding cots, saddle by Peat and bridle complete, lamps, waterproof coat, &c., &c.

Also a good collection of books on various subjects.

CONTINUED AUCTION SALE of the remaining goods in trade of D. D. Majoo at Meadow Street, Fort, behind the Currency Bank.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p. m, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the remaining of the goods in trade of Hinahay Dorabjee Majoo who carried on business in the name of D. D. Majoo by order of mortgagee, the same consisting of rich photographic and musical albums, scrap books and albums, lady's fancy and rich fans, superior pocket purses with lady's companion therein, money purses, tiffin baskets, screens, a large stock of toys consisting of nice dolls, whistles, set blackwood cupboards, show cases, tables, clocks, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th July, 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

THE LOVER'S LAMP

Is portable, safe, and cleanly; requires no dressing or trimming; can be lighted readily; will burn without attention for eighteen hours; and is the CHEAPEST and BEST NIGHT LIGHT in the world.

With Box of Wicks, Cash Rs. 4-0; Credit Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.

Per pound box Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

Unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE KNIVES.

"A" or best quality, with tang rivets.
Table Knives Rs. 30. Nett per doz., Dessert Knives Rs. 25.
"B" or medium quality, with pin rivet.
Table Knives Rs. 25. Nett per doz. Dessert Knives Rs. 20.
"C" or ordinary quality, a good serviceable article.
Table Knives Rs. 20. Nett per doz., Dessert Knives Rs. 17.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Thoroughly reliable for strength and wear, being strongly plated on the hardest nickel silver.

PLAIN FIDDLE PATTERN.

Table Forks	Rs. 25. Nett per doz.	Dessert Forks	Rs. 20 0
Table Spoons	25. „ „	Dessert Spoons	20 0
Tea Spoons	11. „ „	Egg Spoons	12 8

&c., &c., &c.

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKET

COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

BLACK PRINTING INK.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, JULY 26TH.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF

MR. HARRY ST. MAUR.

COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

"OTHELLO"—ACT 3.

SCREAMING COMEDY,

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO BE LET, from 1st September, a BUNGALOW at MALABAR HILL, at present occupied by Dr. Bainbridge. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the sea side in Middle Colaba, for Rs. 125. Another for Rs. 150.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW in MIDDLE COLABA, for about 3 months. Rent moderate.

OFFICES in APOLLO STREET (from 1st August), with Spacious Godowns, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Lyon & Co. Rent moderate.

A FURNISHED RESIDENCE in the FORT for two months. Rent Rs. 100 per month. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

SUPERIOR ST. ESTEPHE CLARET,

JUST ARRIVED
Per cask of 46 galls.,
Ready for Transmission.
Rs. 192 Nett Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES,

MOST SECURE AGAINST
FIRE AND THIEVES.

22 by 17 by 16
24 by 18 by 18
26 by 20 by 20
28 by 22 by 21
30 by 24 by 22
34 by 25 by 22
36 by 25 by 22

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

ASTHMA, and DIFFICULT BREATHING arising from affections of the Respiratory Organs, promptly relieved and paroxysms averted by

DATURA TATULA INHALATIONS, for which purpose the plant is prepared in all the usual forms for smoking and also as pastilles and powder for burning on a plate or censer. In

ASTHMA and ANALAGOUS DISEASES the superior efficacy of this plant prepared as above mentioned, has been for the last 40 years recognised by the Medical Profession and the public in all parts of the world. Prepared only by

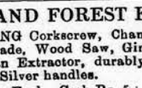
SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond street.

Testimonials accompanying each box of Cigarettes, Cigars and Pastilles. Tins, in the economical form of tobacco, and also in powder for burning, from 2s. 6d. to 21s. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

THE Company's Wholesale QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c., copiously illustrated, is being issued from the Press, and will be sent free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.



BY APPOINTMENT,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FIELD AND FOREST KNIVES,

CONTAINING Corkscrew, Champagne-Hook, large Blade, Wood Saw, Gimlet, Leather Borer, and an Extractor, durably mounted in finest Nickel Silver handles.

Each, Cash Rs. 5.

GEM SPORTING KNIVES.

Containing one each large and small Blades, Saw-Blade with File and Screw-driver, Folding Hook for removing stones from horses' feet, Nut-cracker, Corkscrew, Gimlet, Leather Borer, Tweezers, and Pick, in strong Buckhorn handles.

3 inch.	3½ inch.	3¾ inch.	3¾ in. with Lancet,
Cash Rs. 5-0	Rs. 5-8	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 6-12

Mother-o'-Pearl, Tortoise-shell, & Ivory-handled PEN and POCKET KNIVES in variety.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CONCERT in GYMKHANA PAVILION on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, 9 p.m. For Members and their friends—ADMISSION, RUPEES THREE.

GRAND DINNER, 1-8, TO-NIGHT—Soup Vol-au-Vent, Pigeons, Fillet Beef, Boiled Mutton, Roast Pork, &c., Fruit, Bavarolse, Coffee, TEMPLE BAR.

MINIATURE BROUGHAM WANTED, single seated, square fronted. Address with particulars to "BROUGHAM," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. & MISS ROACHE beg to inform the GENTLEMEN that the TRACTS and ANONYMOUS LETTERS are NOT sent by them.

TO LET, a CAPITAL ROOM for a small Office or a Barrister's Chamber, above Morton and Co.'s Tea Emporium, in Church Gate Street.

TO LET, at MAZAGON, BUNGALOW No. 5, vacated by J. Hemmingway, Esq., and Bungalow No. 7, suitable for a Parsee Family, vacated by F. G. Ashdown, Esq. Apply to Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—The Auction Sale of Albums, Scrap Books, Ladies' Fans, &c., will be held THIS DAY in Meadow Street, Fort, behind the Currency Bank.

YOUR Monogram or Crest stamped in colours on 5 Quires Satin Repp Notepaper (Oblong or Square) and 100 Envelopes to match, for Rs. 6, Caxton Printing Works, Bombay.

FOR SALE, one Black Retriever BITCH and TWO PUPS, 6 months. Apply to Captain P. MURDOCH, on Ship Sierra Madrona, or Messrs. CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE SONS, Dubashes, No. 16, Apollo Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAYS, at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

SHERRY: YELLOW SEAL, PALE AND LIGHT, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.	SHERRY: GOLDEN, A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.
SHERRY: PALE DINNER, AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.	SHERRY: MANZANILLA, VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.
SHERRY: VINO DE PASTO, A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 27.	SHERRY: AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR, OLD AND CHOICE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 38.
SHERRY: OLD DRY, VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.	

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS' COMPANY'S

THREE DAGGER BRANDY.

CREDIT. Rs. a.		CASH. Rs. a.
25 0	* STAR INDIA BRANDY.....Qts.	23 4
22 8	* STAR, WHITE LABEL.....Qts.	21 4
21 0	* STAR, F. BEAUFORT.....Qts.	20 0
	** STARS, Quarts.....	
	*** STARS, Quarts.....	
	**** STARS { FLASKS..... ½ FLASKS.....	

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

Patterns, with our Illustrated Catalogue, and improved Self-Measurement System, on application.

	Six. Rs. a.
HOAR & Co.'s Oxford Cloth Shirts, the original soft make, in a variety of new Designs	36 0
HOAR & Co.'s French Cambric Shirts, a splendid assorted of this year's Designs, Fast Color	30 0
HOAR & Co.'s White Shirts, Fine Long Cloth with Cambric Fronts	22 8
HOAR & Co.'s White Shirts, Best Long Cloth, with Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	28 0
HOAR & Co.'s Dress Shirts, Extra Fine Long Cloth, with Best Irish Linen Fronts and Cuffs	31 0
HOAR & Co.'s White Shirts with Collars attached, Fine Long Cloth and Best Linen Fronts, &c	31 0
HOAR & Co.'s White Shirts with Collars attached, Extra Fine Long Cloth & Irish Linen Fronts, &c.	34 0

	Six. Rs. a.
HOAR & Co.'s Tropical Flannel Shirts, a new Shrinkless Material, very thin and comfortable	46 0
HOAR & Co.'s Pure Flannel Shirts, the Best quality made, Plain Colors or Fancy Checks and Stripes, thoroughly shrunk	52 0
HOAR & Co.'s Silk and Wool Shirts, a thin Texture in equal quantities of Silk and Wool, very cool and non-irritating	52 0
HOAR & Co.'s Cricketing Shirts, made of the best White Saxony Flannel, with Collars attached	52 0
HOAR & Co.'s Spun Silk Shirts, Plain White or Fancy Stripes, in a variety of Designs	70 0

Discount Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

3, Rampart Row. } HOAR & CO., TAILORS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY. { The Travellers' Kit House.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE-MACHINE.

WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE, TO BE HAD ONLY FROM

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE.

WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND CONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.

Personal Inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase, is the result of reducing the water to Ice.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete. Net, Cash Rs. 190.

Ditto, ditto, on TWO DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete. Net Cash, Rs. 375.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c. supplied at wholesale rates.

Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in stock.

The above Machines may be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

ELEVATOR

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machines. Each Rs. 20.

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BOTTLE COOLER.

S. ROSE & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the wines, is an entirely new adaptation. Each Rs. 16.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES

FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

The only expense incurred in such operation is about half an anna for fuel, wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small Size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation..... Rs. 175 0

N. B.—Full Instructions are given with each Apparatus.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and water Cistern Galvanised iron bucket for waste, with tap ..... Rs. 140 0

THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR.

Fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining ..... Rs. 160 0
Railway Ice Box specially constructed for Railway Travelling ..... Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 0

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co., for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus and Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. and Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus and Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus and Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. and Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a Consignment of superior DANISH BEER, just arrived per Ellen Bates.

LANG, MOIR & Co.

Bombay, 20th June 1879.

KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKY.

THE CREAM of OLD IRISH WHISKIES, pure, mild, delicious and very wholesome. Universally recommended by the medical profession.

KINAHAN & CO.

Wholesale Depot, 20 Great Titchfield Street, } London.
Export Depot, 33, Commercial Street, }

CAUTION.—Any person imitating the seal cork or labels, or fraudulently filling old bottles will be rigorously prosecuted. Information will be thankfully received by

CHARLES DAY & Co., The Sole Export Agents.

17, Water Lane, London.

CARLTON WHISKEY.

11 years old. Rs. 32 per doz. 5 years old. Rs. 28 per doz.

SHIPPED BY

RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,

London and Inverness.

For analysis and testimonials apply to

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, SOLE AGENTS.

June 1879.

WHISKEY IN JARS,

A 1 QUALITY.

2 Gallons, Rs. 21; 4 Gallons, Rs. 40; Jars included.

Electro-plated lock taps to suit, Rs. 4-0 each.

N.B.—Guided by the superior wisdom of a Firm of Chemists who advertise that a chemical analysis such as the proprietors of the Carlton whiskey are justly proud of, affords no guarantee of excellence, we give no analysis of the Whiskey above advertised, and are content that the quality should make its own market.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

* CLARETS:—From H. and C. Ballarique, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs.	14 per Doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„	16 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canons	„	18 per Doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„	20 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	„	20 per Doz. Qts.
Do. Lafitte	„	25 „
* STILL HOCKS:—From G. M. Passtmann Sohn, Mayence.		
Liebfraumilch	Rs.	23 per doz. Qts.
Do.	„	25 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein	„	23 per doz. Qts
Hochheimer	„	28 „
Ruedesheimer	„	28 „
Do.	„	31 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner	„	32 per doz. Qts.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 18TH JULY, 1879.

THE telegraphic advices from London of yesterday's date are almost entirely devoid of change. The stock markets are unaltered throughout, Consols being still quoted at 97⅞; French Rentes at 117⅜; Enfaced Rupee Paper at 77⅛ for Fours, and 83½ for Fours-and-a-half.

The Bank of England return for the week is again favourable, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 54⅛ to 55¼. The Reserve has increased by £300,000 and Bullion by the same amount, while Discounts show a reduction of £400,000.

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 51½d., and there are no shipments advised by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southamton.

In the London General Produce markets there is no movement in quotations. Linseed is reported steady, Rapeseed firm at unchanged prices.

Piece Goods in Manchester are still called quiet but steady; but Cotton in Liverpool appears to have lost the steadier feeling of the previous day, the tone at the close being dull, and the sales only estimated at 7,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. Spot quotations are all unchanged, but in London G. F. Tinnevelly, May to July shipment Cape, is quoted at 5 5-16d. a decline of ⅛d. per lb. since last Monday. From New York ready Mid. Uplands still come at 12 1-16 cents, October shipment at 11·26 cents per lb.

EXCHANGE to-day has been remarkably quiet and transactions have been quite insignificant in amount. Rates have undergone no change of any kind and it almost looks as if we had settled down to something like a permanent level for a time. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand		..1s. 7⅞d.		per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 8¼d.		
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8 3-32d.		,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8¼d.		,,
Francs	3 ,, ,,	...2·12		,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts is ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is nominally unaltered and we have not heard of any business, but the tone of the market, if anything, is hardly so strong. We call :—Fours, Rs. 95; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100¾ to Rs. 101.

SHARES remain dull and depressed. Bank of Bombays remain at Rs. 675, and Land and Press Companies are without alteration. In Spinning and Weaving Mill shares the decline still continues, Bombay United, Hindustan and Manockjee Petit having all Rs. 10 and Madras United Rs. 25 per share lower.

COTTON presents no new feature worthy of notice. Nothing has been done for export, and the few purchases reported for local consumption show no alteration in prices. The receipts yesterday were 1,500 bales, but the larger proportion of this consisted of transhipment Cotton from Tuticorin and Kurrachee. Closing quotations are :—

Good Ginned Broach	(nominal)...	Rs. 232	per candy f. p.
Good Omra	(do. ...	225	,,
F. G. F. do	.....	219	,,
G. F. do	.....	211	,,
Good Dholleras	(nominal).	225	,,
F. G. F. do	.....	218	,,
G. F. do	.....	210	,,
G. F. Ginned Dharwar	.....	212	,,
G. F. Compta	.....	204	,,

SEEDS.—In Linseed some small purchases are again reported at Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt., but stocks are small. Rapeseed is being bought to a small extent at Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt. for Gujarat.

WHEAT is not in sufficient supply to admit of any buying of moment. Quotations range from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per candy according to quality.

FREIGHTS, if anything, are a shade steadier for Liverpool, the Edwin having filled up leaving the Branksome Hall, the only steamer on the berth. We quote Wheat 13s. 9d., measurement 18s. 9d. per ton. By sail 20s. is still the nominal rate. For Genoa and Marseilles 27s. 6d. and for Trieste and Venice 32s. 6d. payable here are the nominal quotations.

PIECE GOODS are not altered in any way. The spot demand is slow and prices unaltered, but for future delivery the feeling is steady, and should good rain set in we should probably see more doing in Indents. Local Goods continue dull.

COALS are unchanged. No new business is reported to arrive and buyers and sellers are alike out of the market as a general rule.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	675
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	37,330	425 12½-10		6 do	110

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all		350
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. a.	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	10	10	Nil	61
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	2,000	do	300
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	4o	680
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	505
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	560
Dharumsey Spinning	24,000	2,000	all	do	160
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	all	do	350
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	do	725
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	872	1,000	all	do	740
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	do	575
Jawraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	550
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	do	925
Ld. Mancojee S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	650
Madras Spinning	200	2,250	all	do	100
Madras U. Spinning	432	1,000	all	50 p.a*	1,100
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	Nil	
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.a*	970
Maraljee Spinning	1,040	1,000	all	do	940
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	do	105
National S. and W. Co of India	950	1,000	all	do	600
Oriental	1,000	622	all	do	325
Princes of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	do	65
Ramsee S. & W. Co.	1,000	500	all	do	415
Scondarbas Spinning	68	1,000	all	do	500
Do do, ½ Shares.	500	1,000	250	do	120
Shahoore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	do	660
Victoria Mills	1,500	1,000	all	do	675

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.a*	805
Prove Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.a	113
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	30 p.a	325
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.a	210

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	600	2,000	1,700	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	2,750	500	all	do	
Manockjee S. and W. Co.	1,300	500	all	do	
Neriad S. and W. Co.	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	do	
Surrey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	do	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 21⅝	3·0	5 p. ct	305
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20 13 0·14 6		do	26
Ditto ——	..	£20	6 5 7 3	do	72
Ditto ——	..	£20	21·12 1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18 19 6·9 15		do	350

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,500	150 p.a.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	12 8 do	970
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	12 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	570
Beliary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Burar Company (New)	150	400	all	60 p.a.	430
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	90
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co.	500	500	all	40 do	475
Dholleras F. and G. Co.	400	300	all	15 do	150
East India Press Co.	883	1,000	all	100 do	895
Fort Press Co	50	1,250	all	50 do	575
French Press Co.	200	500	all	75 p.a.	475
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	170
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Ramoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	300
Stud Press Co.	400	350	750	60 do	455
Stud & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,210
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	350	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.a.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,00	2,500	1,500	225 p.a.	1,870
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250 p.a.	2,700
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited	1250	100	100	10 p.a.	110
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	...	400
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	..	500	300	26 p.a.	265
Malabar Company, Ld.	2,000	200	100	7½ p.ct	10
Mechanical Buildings Co	1,000	500	all	p.a.	
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p.a.	1,000
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	100
Treacher and Co.	1,000	500	5 all	6½ p.a.	650
Virgas Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	p.ct	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 12th July 1879.

Open 1,868½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,05,051	0	0
Merchand'se	1,70,847	0	0
Telegraph	545	0	0
Total Rs.	2,74,453	0	0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,868½ miles ..... Total Rs. 2,52,288 1 7

Increase 22,164 14 5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE SAGAR, 647 tons, Captain M. J. Barg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Lingah (4th July), with a cargo of salt, bound to Calcutta, was put in this harbour for repair, being leaky.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. MAHRATTA, 745 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and 2 first-class and 30 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAMER.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. ASSAM, 1,747 tons, Captain N. Stuart, sailed yesterday for Australia, with Australian Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Melbourne.—Mrs. O. Rafferty, Miss Reay, A lady, Mr. W. Travers, Mr. R. Gilbert, Mr. Blair, and Mr. Carnac. For Sydney.—Mr. Chioth, Mr. Blyth, Mr. J. L. Jacob, and Miss C. Anderson.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
18	Mahratta(s)	Mitchell	Bussorah, July 4.
	Sagof	Barg	Lingah, July 4.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Thibet (s)	Torbock	Venice.
	Assam (s)	Stuart	Australia.

The steamer Mahratta, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
15 Rajpootana(s) ..... Lewis ..... Singapore, June 19.

PASSENGERS.

Per Rajpootana—Mr Banyard, Col Swiney, Mr and Mrs Pemberton, Mr McFarlane, Mr Twidale, Mr Bolleau, Mr Chill.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
15 Ralston .... Mauritius.
16 E. P. Bouverie .... Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

July.
15 Puttialla (s) .... Bombay.
Sea Gull (s) .... Calcutta.
Australia(s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Escurial s—250 kegs red lead, Tezpall Cama ; 100 cases copper sheets, Benn, Ashley and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Indus s—2 cases printed books, Thacker and Co ; 4 cases printed books, Atmaram Sagoon and Co ; 12 packages printing machinery, G Claridge and Co ; 6 cases black cochineal, Lallcobhoy Nagurdas ; 2 cases bacon, 2 cases cheese, and 10 cases oilmanstore, B Manuckjee Punthucky.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—59 cases oilmanstore and 11 packages blacking, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Clan Lamont s—50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 40 cases whiskey, E R Mody.

Ellen Bates—77 hogsheads silo, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Suez s—51 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—15 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons. Union—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—975 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 126 bales wool, C J Khambatta.

Edwin s—2,393 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 706 cwts myrabollams, Wagjee Mooljee ; 131 cwts myrabollams, Manock Luckumsee; 4 bales wool, 38 bales cotton waste, and 46 bales cotton, Sonpall Dewjee; 100 bales cotton, Goculbhugwan ; 43 bales wool, Laljee Morarjee ; 63 bales cotton, Lalchund Ramdayall ; 660 cwts myrabollams, Ruttonjee Manuckjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Euphrates s—63 bales cotton, Anundjee Luckumsee.

FOR VENICE.

Escuriel s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Escuriel s—590 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

Thibet s—162 lbs T shells, Ramdass Ruttonsee.]

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria s—56 cwts sandlewood Hajee Essac ; 45 cwts bedlium Jairabhoy Peerbhoy ; 170 bales cotton, Rungopall Foolchundi Baboo Twist, Mahomed Wooseph and Co ; 8 bales twist, S N Tulatee ; 50 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed ; 100 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 1 cwt E sandlewood and 1 cwt sandalwood, Futtayally Mahamedally.

Cathay s, 23½ chests opium, N. J. Abraham ; 11 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 11 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 104 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 10 bales twist, Eduljee Nusserwanjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay s—17 chests opium, Sreeram Buldewdass ; 58 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 74 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 30 chests opium, M S Gubbay and Co ; 8 chests opium, Purtabmall Putnee ; 25 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee, and Co ; 6 chests opium, Luchmondass Sewdass.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1015 Ellen Bates, Hodgson—Edward, Bates & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1347 Branksome Hall (s), Collin—Edward, Bates & Co,
1241 Edwin (s), Young—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA GENOA, &c.

762 Escurial (s), Adair—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1299 Euphrates (s), Mitchell—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR NICOBAR ISLAND VIA GALLE.

269 Osprey, Hughes—B. R. Pestonjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1668 McAllum More. Smith—The Capta n.
1437 Œnone, Clements—The Captain.
647 Hagol, Barg—[For repair].
1696 Trafalgar, Johnston—The Captain.

FOR MAURITIUS.

227 Adela, Matheson—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

875 Hougoumont, Singer—W. M. Macaulay & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

78 Adria (s), Stewart—P. & O. Co.
1884 Cathay (s), Dundas—Mails, 7th August.
1741 Indus (s), Shallard—(21st July).

FOR VENICE.

1139 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails, (1st August).

FOR BUSSORAH.

424 Calder (s), Ormandy—P O S N Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

1417 Columbian (s), Baldwin—Shepherd & Co.
1390 Suez (s), Eaton—J. Mackintosh & Co.

FOR U. KINGDOM VIA KURRACHEE.

1193 Thunderbolt, Parsons—Ritchie Steuart & Co.

FOR CHITTAGONG.

1429 Sierra Madrona, Murdoch—Remington & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1214 Algitha (s), Barwise—N. Manockjee & Co.
1216 Ben Rhydding, McGill—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1446 City of Baltimore (s), Collin—W. and A. Graham & Co.
125 Gordon (s), Shanton—P. and O. Co.
767 Kolna (s), Doerf—'ssa bin Califa.
1162 St. James, Smith—Wallace & Co.
1420 Traveller, Harding—The Captain.
1089 Vixen (s), Wilson—W and A Graham & Co.
1232 William Burket (s), Freeman—The Captain.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
507 Amherwitch (s),
§935 Czarwitch, Elton—(I. G. S.)
1060 Dalhousie (s), Powell—(I. G. S.)
931 Kwangtung (s),—(I G S).
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s).
138 Patrick Stewart (s), Stiffe—(I. G. S).
607 Tenasserim (s), Street.
774 Vulture (s), Eliot—Pringle.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 18.

Wood, Lieut, 15th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 17.

Wood, Lieut, 15th Regt, on duty, to Deesa.

JULY 18.

Clabley, Major, 2nd Light Infantry, to rejoin, to ——.
Shaw, Captain, The Royal Scott, on leave, to England.
Baker, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Aden.
Cornish, Lieut, R A, on sick leave, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 15.)

Surgeon Rogers, to be Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry.

Mr Campbell, Presidency Magistrate, privilege leave for three months.

Mr Woodroffe, to be District and Sessions Judge, North Tanjore, but to continue to act as District and Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly.

Mr Stuart, to be District and Sessions Judge, Godavari.

Mr Horsbrugh, to be District and Sessions Judge, Kistna.

Mr John Kelsall, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Godavari, Mr Metcalfe, to be Principal, 4th Class, Rajahmundry College, and Principal, 3rd Class.

Mr Monro, to be Inspector of Schools, 4th Class, substantive pro tem, and to have charge of the First Division.

Rev J F Browne, Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted an extension of leave for six months.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT. COL. COMMANDANT, W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 18th July 1879.

1 The following appointments and leave are sanctioned by Government :—G E Noble, Esq, to be Captain, vice Forbes, resigned.

Col Sergt W F Ross to be 2nd Lieutenant, vice Shields, resigned.

Lieut Lynch, one month's leave, in extension, from the 7th inst.

2 With reference to the above, Capt Noble is appointed to the Command of B Company.

Sub Lieut R Walton will officiate as Lieutenant in F Company, vice Shields, resigned.

2nd Lieut Ross is posted to F Company, vice Walton, promoted.

By Order
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR JULY 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... 19th, 1h. 57·2m P. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
July. Sat. 19	.....	5 34	6 38	{11 43 m / 11 27 a	5 2 m / 5 46 a
Sun. 20	6thSunday afterTrinity	5 34	6 38	{0 15 a /	5 40 m / 6 21 a
Mon. 21	.....	5 35	6 38	{0 8 m / 0 46 a	6 18 m / 6 56 a
Tues. 22	English Mail expected.	5 35	6 37	{0 47 m / 1 17 a	6 53 m / 7 23 a
Wed. 23	.....	5 35	6 37	{1 32 m / 1 51 a	7 52 m / 8 17 a
Th. 24	.....	5 36	6 37	{2 14 m / 2 31 a	8 14 m / 8 54 a
Fri. 25	St. James.	5 36	6 37	{3 5 m / 3 11 a	9 2 m / 9 39 a

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

ALPHA.—The "Modern Sermon" first appeared in a two-volume novel called "Children of Nature" by the Earl of Desart, published about a year and a half ago by Tinsley Brothers, London. The *Sporting Times* reproduced the sermon towards the latter end of last year, without acknowledgment, and since then it has been similarly republished times without number.

SPORTING.

GUJARAT RACES.

Horses will be aged and measured at 7-30 a. m. on Monday, 28th July, and Monday, 4th August.

J. HUMFREY, Hon. Sec.

THE RAT PLAGUE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
FOR
DESTROYING RATS,
RABBITS, MOLES, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS :
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where all particulars can be obtained.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BARRON—July 14th, at Delhi, the wife of A. H. Barron, Esq., of a daughter.
GRAY—July 14th, at Calcutta, Mrs. Walter Gray, of a son, still-born.

DEATH.

ANCRUM—July 7th, at Peshawur, from fever, Arthur Rutherford Ancrum, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1879.

THE other day, while remarking upon the dacoities and incendiarisms that have recently been disturbing Western India, we observed that our local contemporary was chiefly responsible for the false reports which had been spread, and which had been telegraphed to England, ascribing the disturbances to the oppressive nature of the forest laws and to agrarian discontent. At the very commencement of the discussion our contemporary announced "that "the present movement is essentially an agrarian "movement," and that it was intensified by "the severity of the new forest laws"—a view of the question that has been persistently advanced and dwelt upon ever since. Seeing that we have had on more than one occasion ample testimony to show that the incidents referred to had nothing to do with either agrarian discontent or the forest laws—that, in short, they were the result of a deliberate attempt at incipient rebellion—we asked our contemporary, for the sake of truth, to admit the ascertained facts. We said that if these were only acknowledged candidly, it would be easier to argue what inferences should be drawn from them. We are sorry to notice that our contemporary has refused to respond to that invitation, and thereby deliberately lends its assistance to those evil-disposed persons who are endeavouring to mislead public opinion upon the subject. We simply asked that the facts, so far as they were known, should be announced; but our contemporary prefers to remain silent, and even in the course of a long criticism of H. E. the Governor's reply to an address presented to him on behalf of a society of Poona Brahmins, obstinately refused to notice what was perhaps the most significant portion of that reply. The Governor told the Brahmins in question that the suppression of the gang robberies which had been disturbing the Deccan was accomplished with "comparative ease because the agrarian and "agricultural classes were not in the slightest "degree concerned in these crimes." We have no hesitation in characterizing the misrepresentations and false reports about this subject,—which have been so industriously spread, and which have been so persistently adhered to in spite of all evidence to the contrary—as reprehensible in the highest degree and unworthy at least of the English portion of the Indian press, which should, above all things, exercise care in seeing that the known truth about any public question is acknowledged and not concealed. We said the other day that it was only necessary to enquire from the officials in the Poona district to learn what that truth is. Up to this time, so long as the dacoits were under trial, it has not, of course, been advisable to publish fully whatever information had been obtained regarding the origin of the movement; but now that most of the robbers have been sentenced to well deserved punishments, the objection in question is removed, with regard to some portions at least—but not all—of that information. To-day, we accordingly publish the confession of one of the condemned men, the significance of which will, on perusal, at once become patent. To the details of that confession we would earnestly request the careful attention of the public. But first let us observe that several of the dacoits captured at different places, and on different occasions, have made similar statements and have given similar, and in some cases, more precise information under circumstances which renders it out of the question to suppose that there had been any attempt at collusion or concoction. The confession published elsewhere, however, is sufficient by itself—it bears internal evidence of its truth—to demonstrate, what we have always alleged to be the case, that the recent gang robberies in the Deccan were got up solely at the instigation of a clique of scoundrel and intriguing Brahmins, whose object was to annoy Government, to spread abroad the idea that discontent was rife all over the country, and to inculcate the belief that the people through starvation were betaking themselves to robbery. By the help of our local contemporary and the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times*, the plotters in question have partially succeeded in attaining their object; but we trust the information given to-day will have its full effect in convincing the public that there really exists in the city of Poona a dangerous class, which requires to be watched.

It will be seen that the gangs were entirely organised by a party of Brahmins who, while the depredations were going on, were constantly in the habit of visiting Poona and of carrying there the loot that had been accumulated; also that these men were the moving spirits in the adventure, that they induced the wretched Ramoshis to join it, urging them on in a career of crime, but abandoning them as soon as it was evident that the police and military cordon was surely closing, and that the end was near. Of course these men had every information as to what Government was doing; the constant communications with their confederates at Poona insured them of that; and so we are able to account for the successful efforts of the gangs in so long avoiding detection, and in operating in the districts which happend to be undefended. The prisoners tell us that with the gangs were four or five Brahmins, of whom Wassudew Balwunt was the leader, that these appropriated all the loot, even going the length of searching the common robbers after a dacoity had been committed. The question as to how the loot was disposed of was responded to by the information that "the Brahmins used to take it to Poona," where Wassudew himself proceeded every ten or fifteen days, previously fixing a rendezvous where he would again rejoin the gang. Wages were paid regularly every fifteen days, at the rate of from eight to fifteen rupees per month, and the Brahmins always arranged for the supply of food, paying strictly for what they got in grain from each village.

Will the *Times of India*, in the light of the information now afforded, continue to deride the idea of "a plot?" It was always quite open to our contemporary, as to ourselves, to obtain that information; but it preferred evidently to go upon the promptings of those Brahmin correspondents at Poona who were ready with the detailed history of Wassudew Bulwunt, from his earliest boyhood, and who could tell all about the imprisoned incendiaries, but who will not afford the authorities the slightest information regarding the undetected scoundrels that are still in their midst.

UNEASINESS prevails in Western India about the weather. Some years have now elapsed since the Bombay Presidency has been favoured with a good season and bountiful crops; and it is felt that, unless there is a change, that should the rains again fail us, ruin and distress generally must supervene. It was stated yesterday in our commercial columns that during the past fortnight hardly one inch of rain had fallen in Bombay, while up-country it was little better. This fact is borne out by the reports received from the up-country stations of the Bombay and Baroda and the G. I. P. Railways, where a marked falling off in the rainfall is recorded. It is as well to state, however, that as yet no damage has been done. The position is simply one of very grave anxiety, correctly described by the following remarks taken from our yesterday's commercial summary for the past week :—"So far we do not believe any material injury has taken place, but another week of dry weather would either a considerable portion of the grain crop, and replanting would have to be adopted. This is by no means unusual, and in ordinary times probably the existing state of affairs would give rise to no special anxiety; but after the experience of the past three years every phase of the weather is watched with the closest attention, and there is doubtless a tendency to magnify anything of an unfavourable character." Of course, should it be necessary to 'resow the fields great loss to the ryots must ensue, and for that reason alone it is to be hoped that the ensuing few days will bring us the necessary rain. We are informed in that event the break in the weather which we are now experiencing will actually have proved advantageous and even conducive to a good yield of all crops; but, on the other hand, ten days of continued dry weather will once more put the country in danger of famine. Up to two weeks ago the rainfall had been reported as satisfactory in all districts excepting Kathiawar, where in some places it was insufficient. In the Bombay bazaars, it is rumoured, that in many parts of Western India the continued and successive bad seasons with which the country has been afflicted, have nearly exhausted the resources of the poorer ryots, many of whom—should another unfavourable year supervene—will be utterly unable, from want of means and from want of cattle, to cultivate their lands. At present, however, the prospects both for grain and cotton are so far not unsatisfactory. The sowing of the latter staple has been completed in Berar, the Central Provinces, and parts of the Deccan; it is still progressing in Gujarat, Dhollera, and Kathiawar. Grain sowing has been everywhere completed, and the universal reports from all districts are to the effect that if there should be sufficient rains during the next ten days, the season will be a good one.

WE learn from Natal that the British troops when last heard of were within twelve miles of Ulundi, to the north of which King Cetewayo was reported to be located in command of ten thousand men. The news that thirty military kraals had been burned is very satisfactory, and doubtless we shall hear shortly that the King's own stronghold has been added to the number. It will then be easier to treat with Cetewayo, whose desire for peace is now evidently sincere. We have heard of no fighting; and from the fact that only ten thousand warriors remain, it might almost be supposed that the King's men have been deserting him. The question of peace ought to hinge upon Cetewayo's readiness to comply with the original demand made by Sir Bartle Frere, that the Zulu nation should disarm: otherwise it will be quite impossible to ensure the safety of the Colony, which is certain to be overrun as soon as the British troops return to England. Not improbably, Cetewayo is quite astute enough to see that, by timely submission now, he may be preparing the way for a future and crushing victory over the white race.

WE are glad to learn that a long standing reproach to Bombay is in a fair way to be removed. In reply to an application, endorsed by the leading residents of the city, the Government have granted an admirable site for the proposed new Theatre at the end of Hornby Row, opposite the new railway station, and the terms have been accepted by an enterprising citizen, Mr. C. S. Nazir. A design by Mr. John Campbell has been submitted, and, in the event of the approval of the officials concerned being accorded in time, it is contemplated to commence building forthwith and to open the Theatre in the beginning of December next with a strong theatrical company from England.

THE POONA DACOITS.

CONFESSION OF ONE OF THE CONDEMNED MEN.

IMPORTANT REVELATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 17.

THE following is a copy of the confession made by prisoner No. 1, Unia Tookaram, who was recently tried before Mr. Campbell, the First Class Magistrate, as being implicated in the Thana district dacoits, and was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge, Mr. W. H. Newnham :—

My age is 25, my caste Ramoshi, my occupation cultivator, and I am an inhabitant of Shikrapur, taluk Sirur.

Q.—How long have you been with the dacoits? A.—Since Holi.

Q.—Where did you and they meet each other? A.—In the lands up Koregaon.

Q.—Had Dhamari been looted then? A.—Yes, before that.

Q.—Then you were not in the plunder of Dhamari? A.—No.

Q.—Where were you when that was done? I returned to my village Shikrapur from my wife's village Hingni in Nagar, the day that the saheb came to engage me in the Dhamari robbery.

Q.—When you got into the village, what happened? A.—A Chamar of Kendur confessed, and said that I and my brother-in-law Tookaram and my cousin Bhow had been in the Dhamari loot. Both of them had been in, but not I. When I heard that my name had been mentioned I ran away.

Q.—Where did you go to? A.—To the house of my mother's sister at Chakur. I remained there till Holi, and then went home.

Q.—What happened after that? The dacoits came to the hills where Shikrapur, Talegaon, and Koregaon meet. After having my supper at home on the Holi night, I was going back to my aunt's house at Chakur the next morning. The road passes close to that hill, and I was going along, my relations Tookaram and Bhow recognized me and called me. I stood still and was in doubt what to do. They sent a man named Rama, nephew of Dowlatrao Ramoshi of Koregaon. He said to me it is our own people, do not be afraid.

Q.—Then you went to him? A.—I did. Dowlatrao was the chief there, and a Brahmin, named Wassudew Balwunt, whom all of us called Maharaj.

Q.—What is his appearance? A.—He was fair and had a straight nose, and is tall, and strong, and stout. He is in the prime of life, about 30 or 35.

Q.—Who else were there? A.—About 25 people, including some Brahmins.

Q.—What were they called? A.—One was called Gopalpunt, another Vishnupunt, and the third Aya.

Q.—Do you know their father's names or surnames? A.—No.

Q.—What was their appearance? A.—Gopalpunt was fair and marked with small-pox. He had a small young moustache, and was about 25 years old. He was short and thin. He used to wear a red turban, Brahmin shape, and a white angarkha.

Q.—What was Vishnupunt's appearance? A.—He was fair, not marked with small-pox, tall and thin. He had not yet got his moustaches.

Q.—What was Aya's appearance? A.—Dark, tall, and thin, about the age of Vishnupunt; he had not got his moustaches.

Q.—What did Vishnu and Aya wear? A.—They had coomals of white cloth on their heads, and work white angarkhas.

Q.—What happened when you went up to these people? A.—Dowlatrao and Wassudew Bhadke Brahmin asked me why I was running away. I

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

PEACE PROPOSALS FROM CETYWAYO.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Latest advices from Capetown, dated 1st July, state that an Envoy from King Cetywayo has arrived, bringing with him proposals for peace and a tusk of ivory, as evidence of his submission. Cetywayo asks that the British advance on his kraal may be postponed. To this request he received a reply that the postponement of our advance would be conditional upon his acceptance of the preliminaries of peace.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has gone to Durnford.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

LONDON, JULY 17.

In the House of Commons last night Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer) in reply to a question put, said that the Government intended proposing to Parliament to pass a vote of thanks to the officers and men of the British and Indian forces engaged in the late Afghan war for their gallantry.

THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON'S MOTION.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Commons have negatived the motion brought forward by the Marquis of Hartington on the Army Discipline Bill by 289 against 183 votes.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE ON ULUNDI.

LONDON, JULY 18.

On the 30th June the British troops were with. in twelve miles of Ulundi (where the King's kraal is situated) which could be distinctly seen with the aid of a telescope. Our troops have burnt thirty military kraals during their march into the enemy's country. It is reported that Cetywayo is north of Ulundi with 10,000 men.

TELEGRAM FROM SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

LONDON, JULY 18.

A telegram has been received from Sir Garnet Wolseley, in which he expresses his belief in the termination of the Zulu war this season. He states that in order to test the sincerity of King Cetywayo's overtures for peace, he sent back his messengers and asked for three of his principal Councillors, with whom he would be willing to negotiate.

MARCH ON THE ULUNDI.

General Lord Chelmsford with his force was to advance on the 30th June five miles without tents, and it was expected that he would reach Ulundi on the 1st July.

A large Zulu force is in the vicinity of Ulundi.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, JULY 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Java, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats moderate business.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera.....	5¾d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account.....	97⅞
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	117¾
Bar Silver.....	51¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	77¾
4½ per cent. do.	83¾

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes....£19,800,000	Inc. £300,000
Bills Discounted £17,900,000	Dec. £400,000
Bullion £35,500,000	Inc. £300,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 55¾ per cent.

Arrival.—Connsellor.

Departure—Compton.

WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 18.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy ; wind S. W. 4 ; thermometer 82 ; barometer 29·840. Fell of rain 8 cents.

MANGALORE, (17th).—Weather cloudy ; wind N. W. S. W. Fell of rain 2 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-7 p.m.—Weather fair ; wind E. ; thermometer 86 ; barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy ; wind W.S.W. light ; thermometer 81. Fell of rain 30 cents.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.		Colaba. Ins. cnt.	Fort. Ins. cnt.	Ins. cnt.	Ins. cnt.
	Total previously registered	24 16	26 45	28	45
17	Thursday	0 0	.....	.....	
18	Friday	.....	0 90	0	7
	Total.....	24 16	27 35	28	52
	Fall up to 18th July,1878.....	48 1	51 34	50	50

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla] are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8¼d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,, ...	2·12.	,,

MAJOR ST. JOHN, R.E., now at Kandahar, has been appointed Consul General at Astrabad, on the Caspian.

A CURIOUS accident occurred recently at a station on the Indus Valley Railway. An extensive building, constructed as a railway barracks, completely collapsed, hardly one brick being left standing on another. It is said that the cause of the smash lay in the fact that the whole place was built with sun-dried bricks, which gave way to the softening influence of the rains.

WE learn from the general orders of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief that a general court martial, assembled at Rawal Pindi on Monday, the 30th June last, at Jamadar Boor Singh, of the 32nd Regiment Punjab Native Infantry (Pioneers), was suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for three months, for having on the 20th day of May, at Lahore, been in a state of intoxication on duty, when proceeding by rail with a detachment of his regiment from Multan to Jhelum.

MESSRS. MORAN AND CO.'s report of the 15th instant says :—" During the fortnight which has elapsed since the date of our last issue, heavy rain has fallen almost daily over all the indigo-producing districts, and prospects are generally decidedly less favourable than they were. Many concerns in Tirhoot, Chuprah and Chumparan have been compelled to work off unripe plant, and this must tell upon the outturn from these districts. A spell of fine whether is now very much needed, as the crop is not growing as fast as it should. From Lower Bengal, accounts are anything but satisfactory. Kishnaggur, Moorshedabad, Rajshye, and Malda have all had too much rain, and have been pressed by the rivers, which, however, we are glad to state, are now reported to be falling. In Jessore the heavy rain has, to a great extent, stopped the growth of the plant, and interfered with weeding. In Bhaugulpore and Purneah, the produce returns are very poor, and in consequence of the rain, some loss of plant is reported from inundations. Sowings in the Shahabad and Benares sillahs have been greatly interfered with in consequence of rain, which has, however, been of much benefit to the Aumee crop, which should now give a fair return. Prospects in the Doab are said to have deteriorated in consequence of rain, but advices from this quarter are as usual most conflicting."

With regard to tea prospects, the same report says :—" From Assam, with the exceptions of Seebsaugor and Gowhatty, we hear of continuous heavy rain and cold. In Tezpore and North Luckimpore the roads are in many places rendered impassable by floods, which have also done considerable damage to the plant. The Seebsaugor planters report good growing weather, but want more sun to properly wither their leaf. Reports from Cachar and Sylhet are fairly favourable, but about Hylakandy, in the former district, the weather has been very bad, and some few gardens have been compelled to discontinue manufacture for a time. Blight also appears to be increasing. In Darjeeling and the Western Dooars there has been constant rain, interfering with manufacture, but it has to a great extent done good by diminishing red spider. In Chittagong and the North-West good rain has fallen, and prospects are improving. In Chota Nagpore, although there have been some good showers, the gardens would be greatly benefited by more rain."

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from the Punjab to a Calcutta paper on the condition of Cashmere, says :—" It has been asserted that the Maharaja has gone to Cashmere for the special purpose of inquiring into the nature and causes of the present state of affairs there, and of enforcing, by his presence, the necessary measures of relief. But it is manifest that, with the existing vices of his administration, such an inquiry will be, at best, but a mere farce, and that reform is just as hopeless as it is with the worst type of Pashalic misgovernment under the effete and now slowly perishing Turkish Empire." Without the active and decided interference of the British Government reform is utterly impossible, and would be effectually opposed and thwarted by the ruling official class, who have everything to lose, and nothing to gain by its introduction, and against whose irresistible *cabal* the Maharaja's best efforts would be powerless."

CALCUTTA is arranging to have a new system of tramways. A common basis of agreement has been nearly arrived at between the Corporation of the city and the grantees, Messrs. Parrish and Souttar, a leading English firm of engineers. But there is apparently a hitch in the proposed arrangements owing to the Corporation not having, in the first instance, called for the usual tenders, as prescribed by law, and, therefore, the action of the Commissioners in the matter is said to have been *ultra vires*. The question was referred to the Advocate General for his opinion, and his decision impugned the validity of the proposed contract on the ground of tenders not having been invited, as required under the Municipal Act for all contracts of the value of Rs. 1,000 and upwards. On a subsequent re-consideration of this opinion, the Advocate General appears, however, to have modified it, suggesting that an Act of the Legislature might be obtained from the local Government confirming the validity of the contract. This is expected to be done.

IT is stated that the complaints made against the Chinese by the Russian authorities at Kuldja, are to be the prelude, according to a Russian newspaper, of a large military expedition—war, that is, with China. General Kauffman is still at St. Petersburg.

THE Kandahar correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs under date July 15 as follows :—There has been a severe outbreak of cholera in cantonments. On the 13th and 14th there were upwards of 50 cases, of which half were fatal. The Goorkhas and the 19th Lancers were the worst sufferers. Half of each regiment was moved into camp. The outbreak ceased as suddenly as it began, only two or three fresh cases having occurred since yesterday. The epidemic continues in the city, but is not severe. The three men of the 2nd Baluchis, convicted of murdering a comrade, were hung yesterday.

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the death of Major Dyce, 11-9th R.A., on the 14th instant, at Lundi Kotal, of enteritis and diarrhœa ; and of the death of Captain Gamble, 17th Foot, from dysentery.

WE learn from the Calcutta papers that a good deal of excitement was the other day caused in the Government paper market of that city owing to the discovery of a number of fictitious contracts for the sale and purchase of Government Securities. A native broker from the Bombay side, whose name we have not yet learnt, has, it appears, sold and bought Government Paper to the extent of 20 lakhs, some say 28 lakhs, and is reported to have fraudulently signed the names of his alleged principals in confirmation of the contracts. The time for execution of these having expired, and the principals having been applied to for fulfilment of their engagements, have repudiated the same. We learn that in one case a respectable native *sonar* bought some 7 lakhs of Government Paper from the broker in question for forward delivery, and resold the same at a profit of two annas per cent. The price has since risen some 3 per cent., and as he cannot obtain delivery from his seller, he will have to buy in the open market to complete his own delivery at a loss of over twenty thousand rupees. Since writing the above we hear that the broker has been arrested under a warrant from Bombay, where he appears to have figured in some questionable gold operations.

MAJOR HARCOURT has expressed the opinion that the cost of the Lahore water works will probably exceed the estimate considerably, and has advised the adoption of the greatest caution in controlling the expenditure.

CATTLE disease has broken out again among the Commissariat cattle at Rawul Pindi ; and glanders, it is said, still exists along the road between Jhelum and Peshawur.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Assensole, sends to the *Indian Daily News* a rather strange story, which we hope may be found to admit of some explanation more favourable than the facts which appear *prima facie* in the case. These, according to our contemporary's correspondent, are as follows :—A Mr. Roach was a patient in the General Hospital, Calcutta, and was discharged about the 8th or 9th instant. From the "hospital"—it is not said what office—he got a letter which he was to take to a certain public officer in Calcutta. He went, and—here is a most extraordinary part of the story—orders were given by the said officer that the man was to be taken, and he was taken, and put down in front of the Howrah Hospital. Since that time he has been a resident of the *maidan*, living under trees and on the benches there. Mr. Roach, says the correspondent, "has been in the army for nearly fourteen years, and about the same time in the police faithfully till he was discharged on account of softening of the brain."

THE Government have issued an order in which they say :—" Any house of agency, or other firm, in Madras, is at liberty to address any head of department regarding the stores, &c., which the department may require for its use. No special order is needed, nor has any been issued on the subject."

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Srinuggur to the *Civil and Military Gazette* :—" The Maharaja of Kashmere has consented to make over to the Rev. Mr. Wade, Missionary, for expenditure on famine relief, 500 maunds of grain, which have been bought by Mr. Johnson, the Vazir of Ladakh, and Mr. Elias, the British Joint-Commissioner, with the Maharaja's money, and sent down to Srinuggur."

THE Lahore paper's Karram correspondent complains that no vegetables are being served out to the men in the valley.

THE friends of the late Maharaja of Vizianagram at Benares have resolved to perpetuate His Highness's memory by hanging a life size portrait of him in the Benares Town Hall.

THE *Pioneer* is of opinion that "the Lahore regiment that was raised during the Mutiny, and manned by Eurasians, can hardly be taken as having proved the general value of Eurasian troops. Inquiring into the matter we find that the regiment was undoubtedly a good and efficient regiment, but the circumstances under which it was raised were peculiarly favourable. A large number of Eurasian clerks and persons of respectability had been thrown out of employment by the convulsions of the time. They were momentarily helpless and out of employment. The disturbed state of the country, moreover, gave an interest to military life which stimulated their ardour. In this way the Lahore regiment came to consist of a far better class of men than could be obtained in ordinary times from the Eurasian population. The success of any attempt to repeat the experiment now would be problematical.

THE distress, which has for some time past been experienced in parts of the Dakka district, has become so severe that no less than some 1,500 people are daily being fed by the Kundu Babus of Bhugyokul alone. But the pressure of the scarcity is not less felt by the respectable middle classes of the locality, who are unable to seek charitable relief. The *Indian Mirror* considers the present abnormal rise of prices is doubtless attributable to a combination among the rice-dealers, who are holding in their stocks to create an artificial famine, and our contemporary fears, that the action of the local authorities is giving direct encouragement to this adroit move of the local freebooters. The *Mirror* adds :—" Famines are so closely associated with Stars of India in the official mind that we do not wonder that the local authorities are helping to raise a scare. While on this subject we may mention that the unfavourable accounts circulated regarding the rice crops of Backergunge—the granary of Bengal—are described by people fresh from the district as unduly exaggerated."

A KANDAHAR correspondent writes that the turbulence of the Kazis has increased, rather than diminished, since the conclusion of the treaty of peace. At the same time it would seem that the Kazis have been making themselves equally unpleasant to the Hindus and Parsiwans, who, it is said, speak of abandoning Kandahar as soon as the district is made over to the Afghan Governor. This reference to the Parsiwans suggests a most important fact which is too often lost sight of in the use of the terms "Afghans" and "Afghanistan," but to which nevertheless full weight must be allowed in discussions on the political situation. It is forgotten that the true Afghanistan consists only of the comparatively narrow mountainous belt of territory, stretching from the Sufeid Koh southwards towards Beluchistan and running parallel with the Indus. The mass of the inhabitants in the country ordinarily called Afghanistan are not Afghans at all, but for most part descendants of the old Persian race—Parsiwans, as they are called, an industrious, peace-loving people, with strong preferences for a centralised Government. The Afghans, in short, are merely a dominant caste. Ethnology and the testimony of travellers justify the conclusion that, if the hill tribes along our own frontier can be persuaded or thrashed into good behaviour, the establishment of order in Afghanistan under a ruler alike popular and enjoying the confidence of the English Government, may prove an easier enterprise than the public would suppose.

THE *Statesman* complains that some young clerks in the Legal Remembrancer's office are being persecuted with a view to the discovery of the channel by which some correspondence, which our contemporary published, between the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore and the Legal Remembrancer, reached that paper. "First one, and then another, has come to this office for a certificate of innocence to avert threatened dismissal. The poor lad who visited us yesterday assured us that unless we disclosed the name of our informant, he had no resource left but to commit suicide ; though he ultimately took a brighter view of the future and declared his intention—if Mr. O'Kinealy remained inexorable—of returning and laying himself at our feet, in the hope that we would become his father and mother, and provide him with a situation. We cannot contemplate with equanimity all Mr. O'Kinealy's subordinates laying themselves thus at our feet ; and so to prevent our being crowded out of the office by the Legal Remembrancer's ejected clerks, we certified that our correspondent wrote from the mofussil and that we thought from his letter that he was not a native. We may further add here, that we have pretty good reason for believing that the gentleman to whom we are indebted for our copies is not an *employé* either in the Legal Remembrancer's office or any other office, but occupies a position not inferior to that of a Joint Magistrate. Mr. O'Kinealy should not suppose that we would tamper with his young clerks. And we would add that it is not an improvement on a maxim with which we are all familiar to make it run—" Better a whole establishment of innocent clerks suffer than that one supposed guilty man should escape."

ANOTHER fatal accident has happened on the Niagara River. Madame Rolland, who, with her husband, has been on a tour round the world, fell into the river and was carried over the falls. She visited Three Sisters Island, stooped with a cup to get a drink, lost her balance, and fell into the rapids just above the Horseshoe Fall, being carried away too quickly for her husband to rescue her. They were from Liege, Belgium. Having travelled round the world, they were about to return home in the next French steamer from New York.

THE Emperor William never thinks fit publicly to express his opinion on the politics of the hour, though he sometimes condescends to explain his views with reference to religion. His Majesty's piety is well known. At the commemoration festival of a religious society connected with the cathedral at Berlin the Emperor, after the service and ceremony were over, spoke to the following effect :—" If there is anything capable of saving a state to us in the midst of the turmoil of the present time, it is the support alone to be found in Jesus Christ. Let not yourselves, therefore, be misled, gentlemen, by the tendencies prevailing in the world, especially in our days, and do not join the great multitude who either entirely leave the Bible out of account as the only source of truth, or falsely interpret it in their own sense. You all know, gentlemen, that I, of full and free conviction, belong to the positive (not positivist) union founded by my deceased father. The ground and rock to which I and all of us must cling is the unadulterated faith as taught us by the Bible. There are many who do not pursue the same path ; every one does as best he can, according to his knowledge and his conscience, keeping in conformity therewith all his acts and all his ways. I esteem, honour, and defend them ; but whoever also wishes to enter the society will always be received with open arms. . . . Each one can act as his conscience dictates, but all must, nevertheless, build on the ground alone of the Bible and the Gospel." It would appear, therefore, that the Emperor William, among the other meritorious qualities inherited from his Royal ancestor, Frederick the Great, also possesses that spirit of toleration which prompted the hero of the Seven Years' War to inaugurate his reign by proclaiming that "every one should get to heaven in his own way."

THE SILVER QUESTION.

MR. ROBERT CUST, in the course of a lecture on the "Languages of Africa," said that on this subject our knowledge was at present most imperfect, and that all classification was at the best only provisional. Following Dr. F. Muller, of Vienna, he recognized three distinct ethnical divisions, that of the woolly fleecy-haired, woolly tuft-haired, and lank curly-haired, and six linguistic divisions on the continent :—1, Semitic ; 2, Hamitic (both of which were obvious intrusions into North Africa from Asia) ; 3, Fulah-Nuba ; 4, Negro and Negroid ; 5, Bantu ; 6, Hottentot Bushman. He proceeded to detail the chief languages of each family. Among the Semitic some, like the old Punic and old Abyssinian, were dead ; others, like the Arabic, Amharic, and Tigree, were living vernaculars. Among the Hamitic, old Egyptian and Coptic were dead, but Berber, Kabyle, Tuwareg, Galla, Somali, and others were spoken by millions. The Fulah-Nuba languages were spoken by conquering races, some of whom had adopted Mahomedanism. They stretched from the Atlantic on the northern fringe of the negro races across to the basin of the Shari and middle Nile. The Fulahs had extended into the heart of Negroland and were found everywhere. The negro race extended across the continent south of the Sahara Desert and noth of the equator, and reached from the Atlantic to the equatorial lakes. Their languages were numerous, totally distinct from each other, and of many we know little or nothing. The great Bantu race occupied the peninsula of Africa from the equator southward, leaving a corner for the last family. It was a great fact, he said, that the diverse languages of these numerous and powerful races, of whom the Zulu and Caffre are so well known, could be traced back to one common mother language which has perished. The Hottentots and Bushmen represent all that remains of the original earliest inhabitants of the continent. They have been pushed forward by the Bantus and nearly destroyed ; their languages are totally distinct from each other.

THE United States National Academy of Sciences appointed a committee a short time ago to consider a plan proposed by Professor Newcomb for determining the distance of the sun by measuring the velocity of light. The committee's report was so favourable to the plan proposed that it was sent to the Secretary of the Navy for transmission to Congress. An appropriation of 5,000 dlrs. for the purpose has been secured, and the work of constructing the necessary apparatus will be commenced as soon as the appropriation is available. We further learn that at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Ensign Michelson has begun (under orders from the Naval Department, and with funds supplied by Mr. A. G. Heminway, of New York) the erection of apparatus for the more accurate determination of the velocity of light. His method is described as essentially that of Foucault, with the exception that a lens of great focal length and a plane mirror are used. This permits the use of a considerable distance, giving a longer interval of time and insuring greater accuracy. The displacement of the image of a slit is the quantity to be measured, and while this, in Foucault's experiments, was a fraction of a millimetre, it is increased in Ensign Michelson's experiments to over 100 millimetres. The error introduced in this new measurement would be less than one thousandth of the whole, or less than 20 miles. Another feature is the use of a tuning-fork, bearing a mirror on one prong and kept in motion by an electric current, by means of which the speed of the revolving mirror can be ascertained with much precision. The revolving mirror is put in motion by a blast of air furnished by a small rotary blower, which is turned by a steam-engine. By this means a very steady speed is maintained. The entire apparatus is now nearly complete, and the observations will be begun immediately.

THE bone cave at Shandon, near Dungarvan, in Ireland, accidentally discovered some 20 years ago, was the first Irish cave which produced animal remains belonging to the pleistocene period. In it were found remains of the mammoth, horse, bear, wolf, and reindeer. Professor Leith Adams, in his report on the exploration of this cave (1876), surmised that it was an enormous shelter-shed where the wild denizens repaired to end their days or for the purpose of dragging in their prey, and he suggested that it required only funds and some enterprise to discover other caverns in the neighbourhood of this one containing abundance of pleistocene animal remains. One such has within the last few weeks been discovered near Cappoquin, at a distance of about seven miles from the Shandon cave, by Mr. Ussher, of Cappagh. This new cavern is of large size and appears to have been occupied at a very remote period by bears, portions of whose skeletons are to be met with in the lower deposits of the floor ; but the chief interest in this discovery rests in the fact that remains of the great Irish elk (*Megaceros Hibernicus*) were found in it, in conjunction with the bones of other deer and of bears, and along with a polished greenstone celt (neolithic) and several stone rubbers. There were also some very remarkable and strong evidences met with of the association of man with the great Irish elk, for on the authority of Professor Leith Adams, before these remains were taken out of the cave, and by whom they were packed up for further observation, we learn that many of the bones of the megaceros were evidently split for their marrow, and several elk canoe-bones were found fashioned into awls and gauges, showing that man was not only contemporaneous with the giant stag of Ireland, but also may have in some measure helped to exterminate it. The explorations of this cave are still going on and they promise to open out a new era in the pre-historic history of Ireland.

THE celerity with which the case of the Rev. D. Macrae—charged with heresy on the subject of perpetual torments—has been disposed of, is suggestive of lynch law rather than of the deliberate procedure of a Church Court. The Special Committee of the United Presbyterian Church appointed to deal with the case resolved unanimously, at the end of one day's discussion, that the latitude claimed and indulged in by him was "inconsistent with Scriptural truth and order as maintained in this Church," and that his conduct "warrants and requires his separation from his pastoral charge, and suspension *sine die* from all ministerial functions." Had Mr. Macrae accepted this sentence, he would then and there have been deposed from the office of the ministry ; but he exercised his right of appeal to the Synod, the Supreme Court of his Church, a special meeting of which will be held to take up and finally settle the case on July 22. The ground of Mr. Macrae's appeal is that his case has been dealt with summarily and not by process of libel. The doctrine of "conditional immortality" which he holds—a very different thing from Universalism, with holding which he was taunted—is said by the committee to be at variance with the subordinate standards of the Church. Mr. Macrae says that if the views expressed by leading clergymen, like Professor Calderwood and Dr. Andrew Thomson, represent the minds of the Church on the point, the Church itself has departed from at least the letter of its own standards. He wants to know, therefore, what law of the Church he has violated, and to what extent he has violated it. He therefore asks to be libelled—that is, to be indicted in due form, so as to show, first, what is the accepted faith of the Church ; and, second, wherein he has departed from it. Many persons who do not hold Mr. Macrae's opinions to be sound sympathize with him in his contention for a formal trial. St. Paul was more considerately treated by Festus, to whom it seemed "unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not withal to signify the crimes laid against him." Mr. Macrae knows the unwillingness of the leaders of his Church to formulate in a distinct major proposition the belief of the Church on this delicate question ; but this makes him all the more determined to press the point. And he is justified in doing so ; for if the Church itself has difficulties on the matter, he is surely entitled to the benefit of the uncertainty. The United Presbyterian Church, however, has evidently made up its mind to get rid of Mr. Macrae, all the more that he has proved unusually stubborn in their hands. It cannot be doubted that the committee would willingly have accepted of any explanation from him which would have had the appearance of submission, no matter to how small an extent. The manner in which Mr. Macrae has been supported by the voice of the general public is very significant. It is well known that the view which he holds and is prepared to suffer for is held to a large extent by the laity of the Presbyterian Churches. The committee was therefore unwilling to proceed to extremities if that could have been avoided. But it could not be avoided. Mr. Macrae seems to be made of sterner stuff than other heretics who have had their day of notoriety and then have disappeared into the ranks of comfortable orthodoxy. He would not yield an inch in the way of recantation, or even of suppression, of his condemned opinions. He thus defeated the plan by which it had been reckoned that the heretic could be cowed and the peace of the Church secured. Only thus can one account for the irritation as well as the precipitancy which characterized the final decision of the committee to suspend Mr. Macrae on the spot, with a view to his ultimate deposition and expulsion. Jonah will no doubt be cast out and will probably find a convenient whale ; but will the storm subside ? That is a question which many thoughtful persons are asking with much interest. The general impression is that the decline of dogma in Scotland is more likely to be accelerated than to be retarded by prosecutions and pains and penalties.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE Commercial Correspondent of the *Englishman* writes as follows :—The opinion expressed by Mr. J. K. Cross in his elaborate speech in the late debate on the Indian revenues in the House of Commons, that the loss occasioned to the Indian Government by exchange would be compensated to a very great extent by a corresponding advance which would inevitably take place in the price of opium, will have surprised most of our readers, who had probably never expected any relief from that quarter in our exchange difficulties. Mr. Cross's remarks on the subject, as reported by the English papers, were to the following effect :

"There, then, was the opium sale ; the price of opium must rise as silver depreciated. Indeed the measure of depreciation in silver should be the rise in opium, and if the opium sales equalled the silver sales, one should balance the other. But as the opium sales were only Rs. 100,000,000, and the silver sales were double that amount, the Government could only gain in opium half what it lost in silver ; but that it must gain in proportion to its opium sales was certain, if silver had depreciated equally with exchange."

The idea that if silver is depreciated, the commodities which are purchased with silver will become enhanced in value was no doubt at the bottom of these views, and Mr. Cross had probably in his mind at the time the higher rupee prices paid by shippers of Indian produce to England since the great fall in exchange ; but it would seem to have escaped his attention that the sale of opium by the Indian Government to China is a transaction between two countries, both of which have silver currencies, and that whilst the rupee and the dollar have both declined so heavily in comparison with gold, their ratio to each other has undergone little variation. In the days when the rupee was looked upon as the equivalent of 2s., the dollar was worth 4s. 6d., and though the values of both coins have changed so materially for the worse when expressed in sterling, their relation to each other is substantially unaltered, the exchange between Calcutta and Hongkong being generally about Rs. 223 to Rs. 235 per $100, or in the proportion of about Rs. 2½ to $1.

If the quantity of silver in China were to increase very considerably in consequence of the higher prices in that metal received for her tea, her silk, and other commodities exported to Europe, she might be able to afford to pay higher prices for opium ; but there is a great difference between this and the kind of direct proportion which Mr. Cross seems to think would necessarily exist between the depreciation of silver and the appreciation of opium, and any improvement of the sort would probably be so gradual, and also so partial, that it is hardly worth while noticing it in the discussion of the exchange question.

From the average yearly results of the Calcutta opium sales during the last ten years, of which we annex a statement, it will be seen that there is nothing in them to show that the price of opium has so far been affected by the depreciation of silver.

Statement showing the number of chests of Patna and Benares opium sold at Calcutta in the ten years from 1869 to 1878 and up to the month of July in the present year, and the average price per chest realised in each year :

YEAR.	Patna chests.	Benares chests.	Total chests.	General average price per chest.
1869	26,395	18,520	44,915	1,268 4 6
1870	25,980	20,500	46,500	1,107 7 10
1871	33,500	20,000	52,000	1,319 1 11
1872	24,030	18,900	42,900	1,412 3 11
1873	25,500	18,500	43,000	1,376 0 3
1874	28,344	18,756	45,000	1,224 6 6
1875	26,800	19,200	45,000	1,244 13 1
1876	29,200	21,000	50,200	1,281 0 4
1877	25,000	23,000	48,000	1,324 15 3
1878	30,000	24,000	54,000	1,243 4 2
1879 (Jan. to July.)	17,500	17,500	35,000	7mths. average 1,167 10 6

Whilst on this subject it may not be out of place to advert to a singular proposal which was made a short time since to help the whole of the opium to London during the days of their ascendancy, on the pattern of Lisbon. There is always an abrupt entrance from the sea, a winding river, well-wooded banks, and white edifices perched on a height. Towns in Portugal reminded her of Lisbon, and Goa again brought back the recollections of Santos and St. Paulo, a little south of Rio Janeiro. A very considerable part of the volume before us is occupied with the details of churches and other buildings and institutions which have completely disappeared. Silence, we told, reigns where bustle once prevailed. Palaces have crumbled into ruins or have been levelled, because it was too expensive to keep them in repair. Colleges and churches have been demolished in the vain hope that their materials might be serviceable for other buildings, and only a local antiquary would find keen delight in comparing the description before us with the jungly ruins on the spot. The Inquisition, no one will regret to hear, is now a shapeless heap. Readers may remember that in one of Marryat's novels, *Pharaoh's Daughter*, or any means one of his best, there is a vivid description of the death of the heroine in an *auto-da-fe*. For ugusee authorities, consulted by the author, have judiciously refrained from giving correct statistics of the number of victims condemned to death by that tribunal. It was abolished in 1779 and then revived, and was not finally put down until the present century, and we are told that there is no one now living who has seen, or at least will admit that he has seen, any one human being burnt for offences against the Catholic faith. It is small consolation to be assured that stories of the rigorous treatment of prisoners pending their trial and ultimate sentence have been exaggerated ; and that they were rather better on than worse confined in the civil gaols. That some of the buildings which remain to show what the city was in its best days are worth a visit we can easily believe. The church of Bom Jesus, the chapel and tomb of St. Francis Xavier, ought to attract sightseers anywhere, although Mrs. Burton writes of tawdry ornaments and whitewashed barns as the characteristics of most of the existing sacred edifices.

The author indicates several of the causes which in his opinion led to the decline and fall of the Portuguese empire in the east. The suppression of the religious orders in 1834, he thinks, was one cause. Epidemics were another, and profligacy and corruption in the public administration, coupled with the rivalry of the Dutch, completed the ruin. It is clear to us, however, that the suppression of the religious orders had very little to do with decreasing prosperity. In fact, Goa had sunk beyond the possibility of restoration while the Inquisition was still burning it victims by scores, and while the Dominicans, Carmelites, Theatines, Augustinians, and Franciscans could do as they liked. In plain truth Goa was founded on far too insignificant a scale. It possessed a fair harbour, allowing for a shoal at the river's mouth, and indeed it is a remarkable fact that all the good harbours of India are situated on the western coast. All along the Bay of Bengal, from Tanjore to Chittagong, there is hardly anything worthy of the name. But there were few local industries or manufactures. The strip of land lying between the hills and the sea was in itself scarcely sufficient to supply the wants of a small settlement, and the Portuguese viceroys never seem to have thought seriously of extending their territorial dominion by conquest, alliance, or interference with native princes. Then the Portuguese population, like other European races except our own, never possessed the art of making themselves decently comfortable in their Oriental abodes. There seems to have been a good deal of ecclesiastical pomp and vicregal magnificence, but there is evidence of administrative incapacity in houses without verandahs, which in the East, are almost as essential as roofs ; punkahs, too, are unknown, and there are no means of conveyance but what Rajas and Brahmans used when Goa was known as Gowapuri or Gomanta under the Hindu dynasty of the Kadambas. Goa, if it ever was a volcano, is now "extinct." Whether Goa could be bought from the Portuguese and incorporated with the Bombay Presidency has recently been considered by some writers. The answer to the proposal is that the Indian Government, like a landlord compelled to reduce his rents, has no money to spare for the object of purchasing valueless outlying farms ; that the civilian who, from a point in the plateau of the Ghauts, can see the white spires of Goa flashing in the sun beneath him has no need to covet the inheritance of a decrepid Government ; and that Goa must continue to derive its main support from the savings accumulated by the numerous sons of Portuguese descended from original settlers who take domestic service in other parts of India, remit money to their homes with praiseworthy fidelity, and compete successfully for the management of the Sahib's table with the Mohammedan *khanssaman* and the Mugh cook.

ANOTHER EXPLORATION FUND.

THERE is a talk of the institution of a fund for the exploration of certain spots in Western Asia, just as a similar work has been carried on in Palestine. The interest of scholars in this part of the world has of late been immensely increased, and it will be very surprising if a scheme for a systematic and competent research in what is now generally recognized as the birth-place of all our arts and sciences, does not call forth a considerable degree of enthusiasm, not only among those learned in Oriental matters, but among all who are capable of understanding the kind of knowledge to which such exploration would pretty certainly lead. We know of no region so full of the ancient Babylonian Empire which cannot but fill with astonishment any one who will take the trouble to examine them, showing, as they do, that in an age of the world which we are accustomed to regard as an age of all but universal darkness and savagery, there flourished a degree of learning and civilisation which seems in many respects to have been but little behind our own. It is really startling to find a library catalogue compiled some 4,000 years ago, appended to which is a direction to the student to write down and hand to the librarian the number of the book he wishes to consult, just as he would have to do to-day at the British Museum or the Guildhall Library. There are now in the collection at Bloomsbury, Assyrian bas reliefs testifying to an extinct, but advanced, civilisation to an extent of which comparatively few persons have any idea. Fortunately, the ancient libraries of Mesopotamia were largely made up of tablets composed of clay, and the fact that many of these have survived the wreck of the empires, and the extinction of the learning and civilisation to which they testify, and are now in our possession, of course affords abundant reason to believe that Western Asia still possesses hidden treasures of a similar kind, such as would certainly have the most profound interest for every department of learning. So great an addition has recently been made to our knowledge of this old world that it is a matter for wonder that men, and money, and State influence have not by this time been secured for the prosecution of earnest and extensive exploration.—*Globe.*

PLACING THE CORNER-STONE.

(*The Freemason.*)

THE following address was delivered by the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Edward L. Judson, at the placing of the corner-stone of the U. S. Custom House and Post-Office, Albany, N.Y. :—" Fellow Citizens,—The services which you are about to witness are to be performed at the invitation of the authorities on laying the foundation stone of a building to be devoted to public uses, and while it will add another stately edifice to the many already adorning our ancient and goodly city, it will also be a monument of the public spirit and increasing importance of the American people. That these ceremonies are to be directed by an association which has long flourished in the midst of this people will be the justification—if any were needed—for a brief trespass upon your attention at this time. The custom of laying the corner stones of public buildings comes to us from a remote antiquity, so remote indeed that no man can point to its exact origin. The elements used, viz., corn, wine, and oil, have in all ages and by all peoples been regarded as the emblems of national prosperity, the essential elements of sustenance and domestic comfort. Naturally a ceremony so nearly allied to operative Masonry would fall to an association like ours, which employs the working tools of the builder to convey the lessons of morality and truth to its adepts. Hence in the past it has been the custom in many countries, but especially in this free land of ours, for the authorities to invite our services in laying the corner-stone with the solemnities of our Craft, thus at once by the fact of the ceremony announcing the importance of the building to follow and the appreciation of the patriotic spirit which moves this venerable association to respond to the call of public duty, and to the extent of its power, to place the seal of its prestige and good wishes upon the work in hand. That this may be made more apparent a brief explanation of the nature of our society and its claims to that public approval of which the proceedings in which we are now engaged are an evidence will not at this time be regarded as inappropriate. The ancient and honourable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, represented in this ceremony, has existed so long that of it may be truly said, 'the memory of man runneth not to the contrary,' yet always and in all places it has been the exponent of that idea, so grandly carried out in our national institutions, a government of the people for and by the people recognising as it does that its rules, for time being, act by delegated powers conveyed through the medium of written constitutions and laws. The earliest and most emphatic of our inculcations, that which meets the neophyte at the very threshold of the institution, and beckons him forward and upward, 'as a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night,' to the whole path we are to lead away to the final rest, is an unswerving belief in God, the Father and Creator of the Universe, in whom we live, move and have our being, and without whose knowledge not even a sparrow falls to the ground. And yet, withal, it is impossible that sectarianism should enter our fold, or that we should be the exponents or the enemies of any special mode of faith. Our organisation surrounds the globe ; it marches into the primeval forest with the pioneer, and affords the means of a continual advancing civilisation ; it is with the sailor in the solitude of the ocean, with the soldier by the camp fires and in the storm of battle ; and though it may not stay the uplifted arm or the deadly miss

exactly what might have been expected. Little girls are prematurely trained to the arts of ripened flirts, and learn the burning coquetries of the ballroom before they have apprehended the lessons of the nursery. Extravagance, conceit, self-assertion—these are the interior virtues inevitably developed under a *regime* of cosmetics, patches, rouge, and pencilled eyebrows. The fancy-ball irretrievably spoils the child for everything else. It is equally deplorable and inexplicable to witness the manner in which mothers at the present day precociously force their offspring into a life surrounded by every circumstance that can mar innocence and maim simplicity.

Eminently approved as the fancy-ball within certain limits is, it may be doubted whether it is likely to make good its position permanently as a really popular form of entertainment. It must, to begin with, be always more or less costly; while so costly are the great State *ridottos* that, when one of these is known to be imminent, the less wealthy members of the titled aristocracy at once flee the country. Though there always is plenty of money available for the purposes of pleasure and dissipation, the prevailing spirit of the day in regard to ball-dresses is one of economy. It is true the costumes themselves are, or may be, as expensive as ever. But, then, what do we very frequently see in the ballrooms of Belgravia and Mayfair? A white dress is sometimes destroyed in a single night, and seldom lasts three times. Hence the frequency of black dresses—those most eloquent evidences of the struggle with slender allowances for pocket-money which so many young girls are compelled to keep up. There are other signs, too, of the same melancholy truth. Ball-shoes are now often made of linen; the fashionable colour of gloves is black; and the mornings before and after the dance are spent among flowers, muslins, laces, and frills—one protracted operation of altering, patching, and mending. For every ballroom is now literally a battlefield. Collisions, and the abrasions of arms against bracelets as the contending couples meet, are often attended by actual wounds; and the *débutants* who returns home with a light heart, happy with the consciousness of having achieved a success, in the small hours, will possibly find herself black and blue the next day from shoulder to wrist. Unhappily for herself the *débutante* has often now in other ways a much less satisfactory time than she might wish. The modern waltz is an infinitely complicated affair, requiring lessons at a guinea each before the 'reversible' can be accomplished. One direct result of this is that there is more of cliquedom in the ballrooms of the period than was ever known, and a young lady is sometimes left out the whole of her first season until confidence in her powers has been established. Some ballroom reforms there have happily been in the last eighteen months, while others are even now promised. The Liverpool lurch has disappeared, and short ball-dresses are coming into vogue. The abolition of the former is a gain to the cause of decency; the reduction of the latter will be a great economy to young ladies, and will obviate many mishaps on the ballroom floor.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The comoleteness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collectingsuch correct nformation.

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